

137 AND 746 ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

0A

Determination of small quantities of tin in anodic and cathodic copper. S. Yu. Fainberg and M. I. Troitskaya. *Zhurnal Khim. Fiz.* 3, 126-9 (1934). — The method depends on pptg. hydrated SnO_2 and MnO_2 from dil. HNO_3 soln. of the alloy, dissolving the ppt. in dil. HNO_3 and H_2O_2 and pptg. hydrated SnO_2 by boiling with NH_4NO_3 soln. The ppt. is fused with Na_2O_2 , the melt leached with water and dil. HCl and the soln. analyzed for Sn by the usual iodometric method. Chas. Blanc

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ASAC-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

137 AND 746 ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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CH

Comparative study of methods for determining tin in
ores. Yu. Yu. Lur'e and M. I. Froitzkaya. Zavadskaya
Lab. 5, 8, 10 (1930). Chas. Blanc

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 AND 200 SERIES										100 AND 200 SERIES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">BC</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">B-I-6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Comparison of methods of determination of tin in ores. J. J. LUKAS and M. I. TROITSKAYA (Zavod. Lab., 1936, 5, 898-916).—1—5 g. of mineral and 10 ml. of HNO_3 are evaporated to dryness, and the operation is repeated with two further 5-ml. portions of HNO_3. The final residue is boiled with 10 ml. of HNO_3 and 60 ml. of 5% NH_4NO_3, and the solution is filtered. The residue is washed, dried, and fused with 7-8 g. of Na_2O_2, the melt dissolved in 50 ml. of HCl, and the solution diluted to 250 ml.</p> <p>and boiled with excess of Pb in a CO_2 atm. for 90 min. The SnCl_4 formed is extracted (Et_2O, atm.) with 5-10 ml. in Et_2O.</p> </div>										<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">B-I-6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Comparison of methods of determination of tin in ores. J. J. LUKAS and M. I. TROITSKAYA (Zavod. Lab., 1936, 5, 898-916).—1—5 g. of mineral and 10 ml. of HNO_3 are evaporated to dryness, and the operation is repeated with two further 5-ml. portions of HNO_3. The final residue is boiled with 10 ml. of HNO_3 and 60 ml. of 5% NH_4NO_3, and the solution is filtered. The residue is washed, dried, and fused with 7-8 g. of Na_2O_2, the melt dissolved in 50 ml. of HCl, and the solution diluted to 250 ml.</p> <p>and boiled with excess of Pb in a CO_2 atm. for 90 min. The SnCl_4 formed is extracted (Et_2O, atm.) with 5-10 ml. in Et_2O.</p> </div>									
ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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BC

Determination of copper in metallic nickel.
J. J. LUKIN and M. L. KLOSTERMAN (Zavod. Lab.,
1937, 8, 33-35).—1-5 g. of Ni are dissolved in
10-20 ml. of 60% HNO₃, the solution is neutralized
with aq. NH₃ and 5 ml. of 80% AcOH and H₂O
to 250 ml. are added. Pt gauze in contact with a
strip of Pb is immersed in the solution at 80-90°
for 40 min., washed, and weighed; the increase in
wt. gives the Cu content of the sample. 0.5-1 g. of
Na tartrate should be added to the solution when Fe
is present. R. T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDER		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
13C		a-1	
<p>Determination of cadmium by internal electrolysis. J. J. LOUIS and M. I. MORRIS (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 8, 547).—The method previously described (B., 1937, 49) gives low results when the H_2O used contains Cl; a few drops of aq. $Na_2S_2O_3$ should then be added. R. T.</p>			
ASAC-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
1ST AND 2ND ORDER		1ST AND 2ND ORDER	

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-I-4

Comparison of methods of determining tin in ores. J. J. LUNAN and M. R. THORNTON (Revod. Lab., 1937, 8, 153—156). Reduction of SnO₂ in carbiturite to Sn is best effected by passing a slow stream of dry H₂ at 850—900° for 1.5—2 hr., and allowing the product to cool in H₂ for 1 hr.. The Sn is dissolved in HCl, and Sn^{II} determined iodometrically. Alternatively, the ore is extracted with HNO₃, the residue fused with KHF₆ at 800—900°, and the melt evaporated (twice) with 77% H₂SO₄ to eliminate F, and HCl and Pb are added. The solution is boiled to reduce Sn^{IV} to Sn^{II}, which is titrated as above.

R. T.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECONDARY SYMBOLS

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AL A S E M O N W Y M D A I C V

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>m</i></p> <p><i>9</i></p> <p>*Determination of Cadmium in Zinc Concentrates and Metallic Zinc (by Internal Electrolysis.) J. J. Lurie and M. I. Troitskaya, <i>Z. anal. Chem.</i>, 1936, 107, (1/2), 34-41).—See abstract from a Russian source, <i>Jed. Abs.</i>, 1937, 4, 534.—N. B. V.</p>																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										UNITED STATES									
FROM LITERATURE										FROM DOMESTIC									
GROUPS										RELATIONS									
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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***Rapid Method of Determining Copper, Iron, and Zinc without Preliminary Separation.** S. J. Fainberg and M. I. Troitskaia (Zavodskaya laboratoria (Works' Lab.), 1935, 4, (1), 104-106).—[In Russian.] The process is essentially the same as described in the preceding abstract except that the Fe is determined iodometrically after the Cu, the added KHF₄ being destroyed previously by addition of H₃BO₃, H₂SO₄, and KCNS. The interference of Fe in the Zn titration is overcome by addition of Na₂P₂O₇ and neutralization with NH₄OH after filtering off the Cu₂I₂ and oxidizing the Fe with KBrO₃.—D. N. S.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND SYMBOLIC

SECOND MAP ONE ONE

BRILLIANT

SECOND SYMBOLIC

BRILLIANT ONE ONE

S/137/62/000/001/231/237
A154/A101

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, M. I.

TITLE: The present state of the analytical chemistry of selenium and tellurium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 11, abstract 1K71
(V sb. "Metody opredeleniya i analiza redk. elementov". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 580-627)

TEXT: This review describes methods of decomposing ores and products enriched with Se and Te. Colorimetric, volumetric, gravimetric and polarographic methods of determination. Spectral determination of Te in ores and products of the reprocessing of the latter. Spectral determination of Te in the products of Cu-Ni and Pb-Zn production. Photometric determination of Se and Te in ores and sulfide minerals. Rapid iodometric determination of Se and Te in ores and products of the reprocessing of the latter. Polarographic determination of Se and Te in raw minerals. Thermal method of determination of Se. Spectral determination of Se in Te and admixtures in high-purity Se. Determination of microadmixture in Se and Te by the neutron-activation method. Determination of traces of Te in Se with pyrazoline dithio carbamate. There are 107 references.

B. Melent'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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TROITSKAYA, M I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5777

Vinogradov, A. P., Academician, and D. I. Ryabchikov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, Resp. Eds.

Metody opredeleniya i analiza redkikh elementov (Methods for the Detection and Analysis of Rare Elements) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 667 p. Errata slip inserted. 6000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo.

Ed. of Publishing House: M. P. Volynets; Tech. Ed.: O. Gus'kova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for analytical chemists and for students of analytical chemistry.

COVERAGE: The handbook was published in accordance with a decision of the Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po analizu redkikh elementov (All-Union Conference on the Analysis of Rare Elements) called

Card 1/5

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SOV/5777

Methods for the Detection (Cont.)

together by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR) and the Academy of Sciences USSR in December, 1959. The material is arranged in accordance with the group position of elements in the periodic system, and each section is prefaced by an article discussing the analytical methods most used in the Soviet and non-Soviet countries. Each section deals with the physical, physicochemical, and chemical methods for the analysis of raw materials, semi-products, and pure metals, and is accompanied by an extensive bibliography listing works published in the field in recent years. The following are mentioned for their help in preparing the book for publication: I. P. Alimarin, G. N. Bilimovich, A. I. Busev, E. Ye. Vaynshteyn, M. P. Volynets, V. G. Goryushina, A. M. Dymov, S. V. Yelinson, O. Ye. Zvyagintsev, G. M. Kolosova, Ye. K. Korchemnaya, V. I. Lebedev, G. A. Malofeyeva, B. N. Melent'yev, V. A. Nazarenko, I. I. Nazarenko, T. V. Petrova, N. S. Poluektov, A. I. Ponomarev, V. A. Ryabukhin, N. S. Stroganova, and Yu. A. Chernikhov.

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Methods for the Detection (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JA/rsm/ec
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Card 5/5

100 AND 4TH CHORDS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Determination of cadmium by internal electrolysis.
 Yu. Yu. Lur'e and M. I. Troitskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.*
 16, 507 (1937). In the detn. of Cd by a previous method
 (C. A. 31, 649), a little of the pptd. Cd is oxidized by Cl
 and dissolved in water obtained by distn. of chlorinated
 tap water. The difficulty can be overcome by adding
 0.5 cc. of 0.1 N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ to the electrolyte and a few drops
 to the wash water. Chas. Blanc

ALSO SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 AND 4TH CHORDS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>01</p> <p>Determination of copper in metallic nickel. Yu. Yu. Lur'e and M. I. Troitskaya. <i>Zavodskaya Lab.</i> 6, 33.5 (1967); cf. <i>C. A.</i> 31, 619. The method of internal electrolysis is used for sepg. Cu from Ni with the aid of a Pt plate. Full details are given for carrying out the procedure and the results in detg. 0.001-0.24% Cu were excellent.</p> <p>Chas. Blanc</p>																			
<p>7</p>																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>SECTION: 1111111111</p>										<p>SECTION: 1111111111</p>									
<p>SECTION: 1111111111</p>										<p>SECTION: 1111111111</p>									

ca

7

Comparative study of methods for determining tin in
ores. II. Yu. Yu. Lur'e and M. I. Troitskaya. Zaved-
eniya Lab. 6, 183-9(1937); cf. C.A.:30:7480v.—C.B.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RAMZAYEV, P.V.; SHAMOV, V.P.; TROITSKAYA, M.N.; LEBEDEV, O.V.; IBATULLIN, M.S.

Indirect determination of the content of Cs^{137} in the human body.
Med. rad. 10 no.6:22-28 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut radiatsionnoy
gigiyeny Ministerstva zdравookhraneniya RSFSR.

BABIN, I.N.; DRABKIN, A.Ye.; TROITSKAYA, M.N.

Effectiveness of odorization of fuel gases with shale gasolines
produced by the thermal processing of oil shales and brown coals.
Trudy VNIIPS no.7:294-301 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Gas, Natural) (Oil shales) (Gasoline)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/1 Public Health Jan 59

284. THE RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF AIR AND PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS OF PERSONS IN APARTMENTS PROVIDED WITH GAS IN LENINGRAD (Russian text) - Troitskaya M. N. - GIG. I SANIT. 1957, 2 (15-26) Graphs 8 Tables 2

In kitchens, after 3 hr. burning of one gas-burner, with a functioning ventilation (the air being changed 5 times an hour) the content of CO₂ reached 5% and that of CO 0.1 mg./l. When the ventilation system was in disorder, the concentrations of these gases increased more quickly and the content of CO reached 0.3 mg./l. In bathrooms with gas-heaters very high concentrations of CO were discovered if the ventilation did not provide the necessary exchange of air. The changes in the physical properties and the chemical composition of air in rooms with gas supply (kitchens and bathrooms) affect the qualitative indices of air in the inhabited rooms if the ventilation system is inadequate. According to the results of physiological investigations a 3-hour-stay in a kitchen using gas produced an increase of lung ventilation by 17-36%, a fall in the content of oxygen in blood especially after physical strain, down to 18%, a development of protective inhibitory reaction, tremor of hands and other functional disturbances of the CNS. The necessary measures to be taken for improvement of the air in apartments provided with gas are described.

SOV/124-58-3-3292

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 108 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, M. N.

TITLE: ~~On the Strength of Soils and Methods of Determining the~~
Resistance to Shear (O prochnosti gruntov i metodike opredele-
niya soprotivleniya sdvigu)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Soveshchaniya po inzh.-geol. svoystvam gorn. porod i
metodam ikh izucheniya. Moscow, 1957, pp 99-105

ABSTRACT: Description of the results of tests for determining the resis-
tance to shear of different types of clay and loam. The tests
were carried out in the MGU Laboratory of Soil Mechanics on
a single-plane test set-up under normal pressures of from 0 to
18 kg/cm². The considerable range of normal pressures
enabled the author to establish the curved form of the shear-
stress to normal-stress relationship graph. The author con-
siders that the curve obtained can be subdivided into 3 and with
a greater range of normal pressures even into 4 sections. In
the first two sections the form of the curve is near to that of
a hyperbola; in the second section it is possible to consider the
shear stress as approximately constant. Transition to the

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-3-3292

On the Strength of Soils and Methods (cont.)

third section of the shear curve is accompanied by the destruction of the natural structure of the soil, its compaction, and an increase in shear resistance. In the fourth section the curve again tends toward an asymptote corresponding to the limit of ultimate resistance of the soil after breakdown of its structure. It is recommended that shear tests on natural soil specimens, for cases where water saturation is not expected in natural conditions, be performed without preliminary compaction of the soil and also packing with a checking device. Attention is drawn to the fact that the normal pressure during shear must correspond to the pressure created by the weight of the structure plus the weight of the soil itself.

V. G. Berezantsev

Card 2/2

TROITSKAYA, M.V.

TROITSKAYA, M.N.

Data from hygienic studies of the air in Leningrad apartments
equipped with gas. Gig. 1 san. 23 no.2:15-20 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(AIR POLLUTION, determ.

by gases in Leningrad apartments (Rus))

(GASES

determ. of air pollution in Leningrad apartments
equipped with gas (Rus))

ORNATSKIY, N.V.; TROITSKAYA, M.N.

Fourth International Congress on Soil Mechanics and Foundation
Engineering. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13
no. 1:243-252 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(London--Soil mechanics--Congresses)
(Foundations)

BABIN, I.N.; TROITSKAYA, M.N.; Primala uchastiye ABRAMOVA, T.K., inzh.

Gas odorization in the gas-supply system of Leningrad.
Trudy VNIIT no.12:168-173 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Tekhnicheskii otdel Leningradskogo upravleniya magistral'nykh gazoprovodov (for Abramova).

TROITSKAYA, Mariya Nikolayevna; FADDEYEVA, I.I., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V.,
tekh. red.

[Textbook on laboratory work concerning soil mechanics] Poso-
bie k laboratornym rabotam po mekhanike gruntov. Moskva, Izd-
vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 303 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Soil mechanics—Research)

ACC NR: AP6034943

SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/66/009/005/0086/0090

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, M. P.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optic (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki)

TITLE: A single-digit adder

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 86-90

TOPIC TAGS: adder, logic circuit, computer circuit, *circuit design, digital computer, Computer design*

ABSTRACT: The possibility is discussed of representing positive and negative numbers in a negative base number system when no special order of the number signs is required. Using algebraic logic transformations a synthesis is made of a complete single-digit adder in a number system with base-2. A functional circuit diagram of such an adder using ferrite-transistor cells is considered. The proposed single-digit adder circuit operates reliably at a clock frequency of up to 50 kc when the supply voltage is varied from 9 to 15 v at ambient temperatures of +5°—+50°C. When compared to the widely used single-digit adder based on the number system with base +2, the above adder circuit requires only a slight increase in the number of cells. The circuit can be used in designing digital computers based on the number system with base-2. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001
Card 1/1 UDC: 681.142.5

TROITSKAYA, M.V.

Administration of penicillin with blood. Vest. Khir. Grekova
70 no.4:3-9 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the First Department of Surgery of the State Order of
Lenin Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni
S. M. Kirov (Head of Department --N. N. Petrov).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"

TROITSKAYA, M.V.

Changes in the cutting edge in the lateral turning of wood.
(MIRA 13:4)

Trudy LTA no.83:151-157 '59.
(Turning)

TROITSKAYA, M.V., inzhener

Cutter edge heating temperatures. Der.prom.4 no.5:21-22 My'55.
(MIRA 8:10)

1. Leningradskaya ordena Lenina lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya
imeni S.M.Kirova
(Woodworking machinery) (Tool steel)

TROITSKAYA, N.; TOKAR', L.

Forestalling the time. Inform. biul. VDNKH no.2:12 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Glavnyy metodist razdela "Elektrofizicheskiye i elektrokhimicheskiye metody obrabotki metallov" navil'ona "Mashinostroyeniye" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

TROITSKAYA, N. A.

CA

Effect of acridine on the hearts of animals at an early age. N. A. Troitskaya (Pediatric Inst. Rostov-on-Don, U.S.S.R.). J. Physiol. (U.S.S.R.) 32, 273-82 (1946) (in Russian).—Acridine (I) was applied to the isolated hearts of frogs, cats, and dogs in concns. of 1-200 to 1-2,000,000. The method was to perfuse for 20 min., wash with Ringer's for 1 hr., and then again perfuse with I for 20 min. The activity was followed with a cardiogram. In these concns. I reduces both the intensity and the rate of heart contractions in both warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals. The hearts of warm-blooded animals are less sensitive to I than those of warm-blooded animals. I produces a more pronounced effect on the hearts of warm-blooded animals at an early age. Washing with Ringer's restores the activity in all cases. Repeated perfusing with I produces a lessening effect, indicating a possible gradual adaptation of the heart to the action of I.

S. Gottlieb

TROITSKAYA, N. A.

11-H

Peculiarities of the action of atlebrin introduced into the cavities of the heart. N. A. Troitskaya (Pediatric Inst., Rostov). *J. Physiol. (U.S.S.R.)* 32, 515-23 (1946) (in Russian).—The introduction of atlebrin (I) in concn. of 1:2,000,000-1:200 into the cavities of the heart of cats and dogs produces a decrease in heart rate and contraction, especially when the coronary pressure is low. The action of I is increased when its admin. are injected at pressures equal to those in the coronary vessels. T. suggests that the effect is due to the direct passage of the drug through the intermuscular fissures into the interstitial spaces. The effect is more pronounced in young animals where the connections between the cavities and the intermuscular spaces of the heart are more developed. H. A. Wegner

PA 3/50100

TROITSKAYA, N. A.

USSR/Medicine - Blood Pressure 1 Aug 49
Antihistamines

"Antihistaminic Properties of Certain Substances
Used to Reduce Blood Pressure," S. D. Balakhovskiy,
N. A. Troitskaya, Inst of Biochem Imeni A. N. Bakh,
Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 4.

Experiments with antihistamines on the intestine of
a porpoise showed that many substances used in treat-
ing hypertension have a certain amount of antihista-
mine activity. Gives table of substances and their

3/50166

USSR/Medicine - Blood Pressure - Aug 49
(Contd)

effect on lowering blood pressure. Raises question
whether hypertension is not the result of a distur-
bances of the histamine metabolism. It is possible
that histamine not only participates in the mechan-
ism but may be the origin of hypertension. Sub-
mitted by Acad A. I. Operin 2 Jun 49.

3/50166

CA TROITSKAYA, N. A.

Physiological action of substances related in structure to vitamin A. S. D. Balakhovskii, N. A. Troitskaya, and N. V. Kolesnikova (Bach Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Biochimiya* 15, 267-71 (1950).-- A no. of substances similar to vitamin A but containing no specific vitamin activity, like α -carotene, of oxidized carotene, citral, etc., are of interest to clinicians because they possess the following valuable properties: anti-inflammatory activity, anti-allergic action, spasmolytic effect, and ability to remove pain on being applied directly to the seat of the painful process. The removal of pain by the topical application of carotene, β -ionone, or citral differs from the usual anesthesia in that pain may be evoked at any time by new forms of irritation. These substances are true analgesics. Citral is now widely used by Russian ophthalmologists. According to the modern mediator theory, pain arises as a result of the chem. mediators histamine and acetylcholine (Rosental and Sonnenschein, *C.A.* 43, 3111). Solns. of cryst. vitamin A, carotene, citral, and other substances possess antihistamine activity. Citral in addn. has antiacetylcholine activity. The antihistamine effect of substances closely related in structure to vitamin A was therefore investigated. Citral, citronellal, and dibromocitral (m_p 1.6330, d_{20} 1.440) possess the same antihistamine activity. The action of citronellal is, however, more prolonged. The double bond in the 6-7 position does not play an important part in antihistamine activity. The aldehyde group is not essential for antihistamine activity. Thus, the alc. geraniol is just as effective as the aldehyde citral. $PhCHO$ possesses very

little antihistamine activity. The methylecrotonic group also does not play a leading role, since mesityl oxide is only slightly active. The antihistamine effect of citral and its derivs. is not produced by a certain mol. group, but is a property of the mol. as a whole, wherein considerable changes in structure may be made without greatly affecting the activity. H. Priestley

CA TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Possible activation of molecular oxygen by vitamin A and related substances. N. A. Troitskaya and S. D. Balakhovskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 119 22(1952). Expts. were performed in which vitamin A, citral, citronel-

lal, geraniol, ionone, and methylionone were tested in 0.001 M K indigo-sulfonate (I) substrate in air or pure O atm. Vitamin A accelerates oxidation of I, the acceleration being greater with lower pH (tested to pH 2.2), a sharp break occurring at pH 4-5. The accelerators give greater effect at higher concns. (1-10 moles per mole I). The rate of oxidation increases with increase of temp. from 20° to 80°; with methylionone and citronellal a max. at 65° was observed. In pure O oxidation of I is rather rapid in the presence of citral, the other effects being similar to those described above. The results indicate that one mole citral is capable of transferring several moles of O into I. At pH 4.5 comparative test between vitamin A and citral showed that the former is several times more active. The mechanism of the activation of O by the vitamin A-like substances is believed to proceed through formation of peroxides, possibly similar to oxygenase mechanisms. G. M. Kosoloff

CA

TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Possible activation of hydrogen peroxide by vitamin A and related compounds. S. D. Balikhovskii and N. A. Troitskaya (A. N. Bakh Blochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 62, 285 7(1953); cf. preceding abstr.—Substrate of indigosulfonic acid (as K salt) in 0.001 M concn. with addn. of vitamin A or citral (colloidal soln. prepd. by soln. in EtOH followed by removal of EtOH with steam) in buffered solns. (pH 4.5) was treated with H_2O_2 in various proportions at 37°. The decolorization of the system was followed colorimetrically as a measure of reaction. Vitamin A accelerates the reaction 9-fold (when equal amts. of substrate and vitamin are used); citral is somewhat less effective. Lesser amts. of the activators give a less pronounced but still clearly visible effect. The activity of vitamin A rises sharply as the pH is lowered below 3.5 and the curve is almost vertical at pH 2.6. The results can be explained by formation of org. peroxide intermediates at the polyene chain of the activators. Carotene is also capable of such activation. G. M. Kosolapoff

Institute of Biochemistry imeni Bakha, Acad Sci USSR

TROITSKAYA, N.A.

A study of the union between citral and blood serum proteins. Biokhimiya 18,
151-8 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.18:9502 '53)

1. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow.

TROITSKAYA, N. A.

Biological Chemistry

Dissertation: "Study of the Biochemical Properties of Citral and Citral-Proteids." Cand Biol Sci, Second Moscow Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 8 Mar 54.
(Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Moscow, 2 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

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NOVIKOVA, M.Ch., kand.med.nauk; TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Quantity of amino acids in the urine of children with rheumatism.
(MIRA 14:9)
Pediatriia no.8:37-41 '61.

1. Iz kliniki starshego detskogo vozrasta (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva) i laboratorii biokhimi
(zav. - prof.A.A. Titayev) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (AMINO ACIDS)

TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Method for recording biocurrents of the stomach from the body surface in children and its significance in pediatric practice.
(MIRA 14:1)
Pediatriia 39 no.1:39-44 '61.

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. A.A. Titayev) Instituta
pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
O.D. Sokolova-Poncmareva).
(STOMACH) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Effect of thyroid hormone on blood regeneration. Vop. med.
khim. 10 no.4:393-398 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Krymskogo meditsinskogo in-
stituta, Simferopol'.

TROYTSKAYA, N. A.

Arithmetic

Rationalization of calculations Mat. v. shkole no. 2 March-April 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

FATEYEVA, Ye.M.; TOTCHENKO, V.K.; ROSHAL', N.I.; TROITSKAYA, N.A.

Differential diagnosis and treatment of some forms of rickets-
like diseases in children. *Pediatrics* 42 no.9:69-74 S'63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kliniki rannogo vozrasta (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.V. TSimbler)
biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.A. Titayev)
Instituta pediatrii (direktor - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin) AMN SSSR.

3149

TROITSKAYA, N. A.

Tipichnyye oshibki studentov vysshikh tekhnicheskikh uchebnykh zavedeniy po
vysshey matematike tomsk. 1954. 37 s.s. Chert. 205m (tomskiy elektromekhan.
in-T Inzhenerov Zh.-D. transporta sbornik nauch.- metod. trudov. t. i.
vyp. 1) 1.000 ekz. B. ts. - 54.14054 Zh) 51(077)

MARKOVA, L.M.; TROITSKAYA, N.I.

Use of petroleum products in the manufacture of tires. Trudy
MINKHIGP no.28:161-173 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Petroleum products) (Tires, Rubber)

GUSEVA, V.I.; LUKASHEVICH, I.P.; SUSANINA, O.G.; MARKOVA, L.M.;
TROITSKAYA, N.I.

Petroleum refining products as softener-fillers of divinyl
styrene rubbers. Trudy MINKHIGP no.44:48-57 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

VEYKHER, A.A.; KULTYSHEV, N.P.; KURBAKO, Ye.P.; KUTKIN, S.F.;
LEVITSKAYA, D.N.; MARKOVA, T.S.; TROITSKAYA, N.I.;
URBANOVSKAYA, M.A.; KHAUSTOV, I.V.; LIOPEN'KIY, S.Ya.;
NEMANOVA, G.F., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Prospecting methods and the evaluation of molding materials]
Metodika razvedki i otsenki mestorozhdenii formovochnykh ma-
terialov; sbornik materialov. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963.
195 p. (MIRA 17:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

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ТРОИЦКАЯ, Н. И.

31978

S/081/61/000/023/053/051
B106/B101

11.2230

AUTHORS: Betto, G. E., Gubenko, I. D., Karmin, B. K., Lukashevich, I. R.,
Markova, L. M., Segalevich, A. Ye., Troitskaya, N. I.,
Chernozhukov, N. I., Guseva, V. I.

TITLE: Test of petroleum products as plasticizer fillers for rubber
compounds from divinyl styrene rubber. Communication I

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 560, abstract
23P346. (Tr. N.-i. in-ta khim. prom-sti, sb. 5, 1960, 5-20)

TEXT: For the purpose of examining the possibility of enlarging the raw
material basis for the production of olefin rubber, a study has been made
of the effect of paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons (I) and aromatics (II),
isolated from different kinds of petroleum at different stages of
processing, on the physicochemical properties of standard rubbers from
CAC-30A (SEK-30A). Addition of I and II in an amount of 35% to a mixture
of rubber and softener deteriorates the physicochemical properties of
vulcanizates and enhances their elasticity. The tensile strength of rubber
containing I drops from 274 (standard rubber) to 173 - 226 kgf/cm² while

Card 1/2

Test of petroleum products...

31978
S/081/61/000/023/053/061
B106/B101

its tear resistance drops from 81 to 47 - 54 kgf/cm. The tensile strength of rubber containing II drops to 200 - 245 kgf/cm² and its tear resistance to 52 - 64 kgf/cm. The thermal stability and the bonding strength of doubled rubbers decrease substantially after vulcanization. High-molecular products of comparatively higher viscosity deteriorate the strength properties of rubber less than do low-molecular ones. A test of 29 products, obtained from differently processed petroleum asphalts, deasphalted products, distillates, and raffinates, have shown that the most interesting of these products are a deasphalted petroleum asphalt, the residual high-viscosity oil, a secondary raffinate, and an aviation tar. These products ensure satisfactory physicomechanical properties, elasticity, and brittleness temperature (-50 C) of vulcanizates. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

TROITSKAYA, N.I.; KARMIN, B.K.

Effect of acids constituting the base of emulsifiers used in emulsion polymerization on the structure, strength, and elastic properties of butadiene-styrene synthetic vulcanizates. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.11:6-10 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

KHOBOTOVA, N.M., ekskursovod; TROITSKAYA, N.K.; GRINBERG, A.M.; DOMINSKAYA, G.B.; SHUTOV, T.I.

Exhibitions and displays of special items. Inform. biul.
VDNKH no.10:9-11 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Razdel "Priborostroyeniye i sredstva avtomatizatsii" pavil'ona "Mashinostroyeniye" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva (for Khobotova). 2. Glavnyy inzh.-metodist pavil'ona "Mashinostroyeniye" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva (for Troitskaya). 3. Glavnyy metodist razdela "Geologiya" ob'yedinennogo pavil'ona "Toplivnaya promyshlennosti' i geologiya" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Dominskaya). 4. Direktor pavil'ona "Molochnaya promyshlennost'" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Shutov).

NACHINKIN, O.I.; SHUR'YEVA, G.G.; KONSTANTINOVA, G.V.; SEDOV, F.A.;
TROITSKAYA, N.N., master-laborant; DOBROMYSLOVA, M.F., master-
laborant

Use of surface-active agents in the production of "Vinol" fibers.
Khim. volok. no.6:26-28 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta iskusstvennogo volokna. Submitted June 13, 1964.

Heating of Mo₂N₃ established a cubic face-centered
Mo₂N phase and 2 hexagonal MoN phases, having (1) a

SOV/70-4-1-6/26

AUTHORS: Troitskaya, N. V. and Pinsker, Z. G.

TITLE: On the Cubic Nitride of Molybdenum (O kubicheskom nitride molibdena)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 38-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hägg demonstrated four molybdenum nitrides (Ref 1) among them the γ -Mo₂N which had a face-centred cubic cell with $a=4.16$ Å. He suggested that one N atom was at $(1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$ and the others were statistically distributed at the middles of the cell edges $(1/2, 0, 0)$ $(0, 1/2, 0)$ $(0, 0, 1/2)$. The structure has been redetermined electronographically where the ratio of the atomic scattering factors is more favourable. Mo was evaporated onto freshly cleaved NaCl and nitriding was carried out with NH₃ at 750°C for 4 hours. 80-90% pre-dissociation of the ammonia gave pure γ -phase. 45 lines were found in the powder photograph and corresponded to a cell with $a=4.165$ Å. Three dimensional line syntheses along the edge and the body diagonal of the cube were calculated and did not contradict Hägg's results. In calculating ϕ_{calc} the temperature factors (B) were

Card1/2

On the Cubic Nitride of Molybdenum

SOV/70-4-1-6/26

taken as 0.25 for Mo and 0.4 for N. Dynamic corrections to the strongest reflexions were applied (Ref 2). A section in the plane 110 showed that the Mo peaks in position (0,0,0) and (1/2, 1/2, 0) were not of the same height (20% difference). Better agreement between observed and calculated intensities could be obtained if it was assumed that only 67% of the latter positions were filled by Mo. A reliability factor of 12% was reached. The N atoms at the centre of the cell edges have an effective occupancy of 1/3. The effective ratio $Z_N : Z_{Mo} = 1 : 18$. The Mo content is thus a little less than stoichiometric.

There are 4 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1958

Card2/2

SOV/76-33-7-24/40

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Troitskaya, N. V., Mishchenko, K. P., Flis, I. Ye.

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Equilibrium $\text{ClO}_{2\text{p-p}} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{ClO}_{2\text{p-p}}^-$ in Aqueous Solutions at Various Temperatures

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 1614 - 1617 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On the basis of various properties solutions of ClO_2 and chlorites are used as bleaching agents in textile industry and paper production. Bleaching is usually carried out in weakly acid medium (Ref 3) in which the above equilibrium occurs. The latter was investigated already several times. According to these data of publications, the authors investigated here the potential of the platinum electrode in solutions of chlorite and chlorine dioxide at pH 4 - 6 under the assumption that the measured values were dependent on the above equilibrium (1). Potentiometric experiments were made at the temperatures of 10, 25, 35 and 50°C, which are important for practical purposes. All potential and pH measurements were made by the method of compensation on Raps' potentiometer and a 1E01 electrometer tube. Before the tests, the sodium chlorite and ClO_2 solutions were analyzed with respect

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An Investigation of the Equilibrium $\text{ClO}_{2\text{p-p}} + \text{SOV/76-33-7-24/40}$
 $+ e \rightleftharpoons \text{ClO}_{2\text{p-v}}$ in Aqueous Solutions at Various Temperatures

to the content of ClO_2^- , ClO^- , Cl^- , ClO_3^- , OH^- , HCO_3^- , and CO_3^{2-} ions (Refs 13-15). Evaluation of the measurement results (Table 1) yielded results (Table 2) which can be represented by the following equations:

$$\log \text{ClO}_2/\text{ClO}_2^- = -5.376 + 0.0613 T - 0.03194T^2 + 0.06200T^3 \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta Z^0 = 124.0 + 0.0005 T^2 - 0.05T^3 - 1.4 T \text{ kcal/mol} \quad (2).$$

There are 2 tables and 16 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Leningrad Institute of Technology)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958

Card 2/2

5 (4)

AUTHORS:

Flis, I. Ye., Mishchenko, K. P.,
Troitskaya, N. V.

SOV/76-33-8-11/39

TITLE:

Potentials of Chlorine Electrodes at Various Temperatures

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 8, pp 1744 - 1749
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The oxidizability of chlorine and its compounds is important for the technology of chlorination and bleaching of cellulose and textile fabrics. In publications, many investigations concerning the properties of chlorine and particularly regarding the determination of the potential (P) of the chlorine electrode (CE) are described. In (Ref 2) it was found that a platinum electrode (PE) behaves like a (CE) in acid hypochlorite solutions. On the basis of data found in publications, the (P) of the (PE) in acid hypochlorite solutions was investigated in the present case. The solutions contained larger amounts of dissolved chlorine (C). It was assumed that the values obtained were due to the balance $\frac{1}{2} \text{Cl}_{2, \text{gas}} + e \rightleftharpoons \text{Cl}^-_{\text{solution}}$ (2). Potentiometrical measurements were carried out in the most practical

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Potentials of Chlorine Electrodes at Various Temperatures

SOV/76-33-8-11/39

temperature range at 10, 25, 35, and 50°C. All (P)- and pH-measurements were carried out by the compensation method with a Raps potentiometer (with an electrometric tube 1E01). A series of potentiometrical titrations with a Pt- and glass-electrode of 0.08 - 0.04 n NaClO-solutions, and 0.1 n H₂SO₄-solutions

were carried out, the pH and the oxidation potential (OP)₀ being measured. The calculation of the normal potential of (C) $\varphi_{\text{Cl}_2/2\text{Cl}^-}$

was carried out by means of a known equation (5) (Table 1, for solutions with a (C)-concentration corresponding to the (C)-pressure in equilibrium at 1 atm). The normal (OP) of the system Cl₂ gas - 2 Cl⁻ solution for the above temperatures were calculated from the experimental data (Table 2). The values for 25°C agree well with those found in publications (Refs 5, 11, 17). It is assumed that for this reason the values given for other temperatures are also reliable. Equations for the temperature function of $\varphi_{\text{Cl}_2/2\text{Cl}^-}$ and $\Delta Z_{\text{Cl}_2/2\text{Cl}^-}^0$ (change in the isobaric

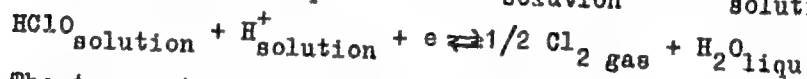
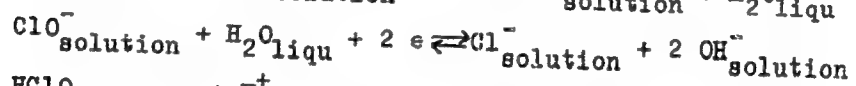
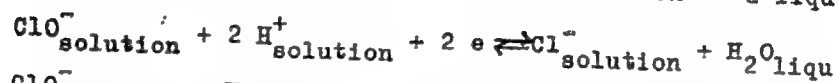
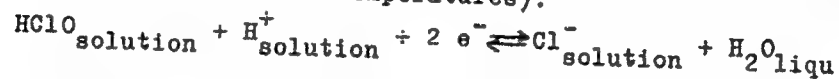
Card 2/3

potential) were obtained, and the values ΔZ^0 , $d\varphi^0/dT$, ΔH and ΔS

Potentials of Chlorine Electrodes at Various Temperatures

SOV/76-33-8-11/39

of the equilibrium for the above temperatures were calculated. The values φ^0 and ΔZ^0 were determined for the following equilibria (at the above temperatures):



The temperature functions of the normal potentials of the latter equilibria are given by corresponding equations. There are 3 tables and 23 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Leningrad Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958
Card 3/3

L 4116-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(c) TJP(c)
 ACCESSION NR: AF5013708 JD/AT UR/0070/65/010/003/0284/0286 548.736

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, N. V.

TITLE: Electron diffraction study of cubic titanium nitride

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 284-286

TOPIC TAGS: crystal defect, electron diffraction

ABSTRACT: Atomic defects in TiN were determined by comparing theoretical potential distributions with experiments on three samples prepared under different conditions. The samples were prepared by passing dry, pure NH₃ over a layer of Ti sprinkled on an underlayer of rock salt at temperatures in the range of 500-750°C for periods of 1-7 hours. The experimental results were determined by precise measurements of reflection amplitude using a photometric procedure. Experimental and theoretical values of amplitude structure agreed within 10% before temperature correction, and within 6% after correction, for sample 2 which was judged closest to ideal composition. Potentials at several points checked well with theoretical values. A table shows theoretical and experimental potentials with corresponding values of $\sin \theta/\lambda$ and B . Similar comparisons were made for samples 1 and 3. Sample 1 showed such an

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013708

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insufficiency of Ti atoms that the composition was actually $Ti_{0.85}N$. Sample 3 was defective in N, with an actual composition $TiN_{0.75}$. "The author expresses his thanks to Z. G. Pinsker for discussion of the results and interest in the work."
Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

44,55
SUBMITTED: 04Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

TROITSKAYA, N.V.

Electron diffraction study of cubic titanium nitride. Kristallo-
grafiia 10 no.3:284-286 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"

TROITSKAYA, N.V.; PINSKER, Z.G.

Electron diffraction examination of the superlattice compound molybdenum nitride. Kristallografiia 8 no.4:548-555 J1-Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Molybdenum nitride crystals) (Electron diffraction examination)

L 19458-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/EWP(B)

AFTTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3004093

S/0070/63/008/004/0548/0555

AUTHORS: Troitskaya, N. V.; Pinsker, Z. G.

56
55

TITLE: Electron-diffraction study of superlattice in MoN

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 548-555

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction, superlattice, Mo, N, hexagonal system, defective atom, density, space group, prismatic coordination, octahedron

ABSTRACT: The structure of a new hexagonal nitride of molybdenum has been studied in thin films. It was prepared by the method described by Z. G. Pinsker, S. V. Kaverin, and N. V. Troitskaya (Kristallografiya, 2, 1, 179, 1957). It has parameters of $a = 2.86$ and $c = 11.20 \text{ \AA}$. The space group has been determined as D_{6h}^4 and the positions of the atoms as Mo: 2(a) and 2(b), N: 4(f) with $z = 0.125$. The position of Mo 2(a) is defective. The structure was found to consist of alternating defective (position 2(a)) and nondefective (position 2(b)) layers of Mo atoms. Defective atoms of Mo were found at centers of distorted octahedrons consisting of N atoms, while nondefective atoms of Mo were found with prismatic

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L 19458-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004093

coordination relative to N atoms. The interatomic distances were found to be the same in both instances. Atoms of N were found in the centers of trigonal prisms consisting of Mo atoms. The possible limits of composition of this nitride range from $\text{Mo}_{0.82}\text{N}$ to $\text{Mo}_{0.85}\text{N}$. The theoretical density is 7.90 g/cm^3 . Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar63

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

~~TR~~ TROITSKAYA, N. V.

TRCITSKAYA, N. V., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Polythermal characteristic of some equilibria in solutions of chlorine, hypochlorites, chlorites, and chlorine dioxide." Leningrad, 1960. 12 pp with graphs; 1 page of tables; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technological Institute in Leningrad); 200 copies; price not given; bibliography at end of text; (KL, 18-60, 147)

SHARKOVSKIY, I.A., professor; SADIKOV, I.F., vrach; MURAV'YENVA, K.A.,
vrach; IL'INA, A.A.; TROITSKAYA, O.A.

Control of ocular trauma in machine shops. Vest. oft. 33 no.3:
3-5 Mye '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(EYE, wounds and injuries,
*prev. in machine shop workers)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
*eye, prev. in machine shop workers)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE,
*eye inj. in machine shop workers)

FRIDMAN, V.G.; POTAPOVA, N.K.; TROITSKAYA, O.G.; SHAFIROVA, A.S.,
red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Irkutsk; tourist's handbook] Irkutsk; pamiatka turistu. Irkutsk,
Irkuskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 86 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Irkutsk—Guidebooks)

METLITSKIY, Yu.K., dotsent; TROITSKAYA, O.M., assistant

Compound treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris. Zdrav. Bel. 7
no. 4:68-70 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(GUMS—DISEASES)

TROITSKAYA, O.V.

Determination of terminal amino acids in proteins. Sovr. metod.
v biokhim. 1:181-197 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

TROITSKAYA, O.V.

Optimum water conditions for trees and shrubs in Karaganda Province.
Trudy Karag. bot. sada 1:53-64 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Kazakhstan--Woody plants)

TROITSKAYA, O.V.; SHUL'KINA, T.V.

Transpiration of some flowering plants at the Alma-Ata Botanical
Garden. Trudy Alma-At.bot.sada 5:157-160 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Alma-Ata--Flowers) (Plants--Transpiration)

TROITSKAYA, O. V.

USSR/Astronomy - Planets, Flora Jan/Feb 52

"Possibility of Existence of Plants on Mars," O.
V. Troitskaya, Kazakh State Agr Inst, Alma-Ata

"Astron Zhur" Vol XXIX, No 1, pp 57-61.

Discusses existence of plants on Mars from biological viewpoint. Editorial office considers desirable that life conditions on other planets be studied not only by astronomers, but also by biologists and chemists. Received 18 Jul 51.

20217

TROITSKAYA, O.V.

~~PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES~~
Some morphological features of the oleaster. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR.
Ser. biol. no. 10: 153-162 '55. (MIRA 9:4)

1. Institut botaniki AN KazSSR.
(OLEASTER)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"

TROITSKIY. S.A., doktor med.nauk; FILYUSHINA, Z.G.

The duration of the presence of leucocytes (neutrophils) in the vessels of experimental animals in a normal state and when intoxicated. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.7:51-54 J1 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. -prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional' nykh zabolevaniy (dir. O.M. Gavruseyko).

TROITSKAYA, S.A. (Moskva, 91. 2-ya Meshchanskaya ul., 49, kv.1)

Development of the terminal synapses in ontogenesis. Arkh.
anat., gist. i embr. 44 no.4:110-115 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. laboratoriya neyrogistologii (zav.--prof. G.I. Polyakov) Instituta
mozga AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TROITSKAYA, S.A. (Moskva, 90, 2-ya Meshchanskaya, d. 49, kv. 1)

Rate of maturing of spinal reflex arcs in rabbits [with summary
in English]. Arkh.anat.gist. 1 embr. 35 no.6:52-57 N-D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz laboratorii neyrogistologii (zav. - prof. G.I. Polyakov)
Instituta mozga AMN SSSR.

(SPINAL CORD, anat. & histol.

reflex arch link develop. in rabbits, age factor (Rus))

(AGING, effects,

on spinal reflex arch link develop. in rabbits (Rus))

TROYTSKAYA, S.A.

Growth peculiarities in the development of cells of rabbit cerebral cortex in tissue culture. Arkh. anat., Moskva 30 no.2:19-26 Mar-Apr 1953. (GML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of the Brain of the Ministry of Public Health USSR (Director -- Prof. S. A. Sarkisov, Active Member AMS USSR).

TROITSKAYA, S.A.

Structure of connections between neurons. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 31
no.1:15-21 Ja-Mr '54. (MERA 7:4)

1. Iz Instituta mozga Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (direktor -
deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR professor S.A.
Sarkisov).

(Nerves) (Cerebral cortex)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710012-1"

ZOLOTAVIN, V.L.; TROITSKAYA, T.B.

Adsorption of vanadium ions by sulfocarbon. Trudy Khim. anal. khim.
6:365-370 '55. (MLBA 9:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Vanadium) (Sulfocarbons)

TROITSKAYA, T.B.

Organizing and using a central branch reference and information
collection; materials of a science and technology conference. HTI
No.6:13-14 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

TROITSKAYA, T.D.

Stratigraphic correlation and fauneric complexes of Bryzoa in
Paleozoic sediments of the Tarbagatay Range. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; geol.i razv. 2 no.5:61-69 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Tarbagatay Range--Polyzoa, Fossil)

BUSHIN, A.N.; SOLDATOV, B.Ya.; TYURYAYEV, I.Ya.; TROITSKAYA, T.M.; GURINA, P.S.

Dehydrogenation of n-butane in a pilot plant with a moving spheroidal
catalyst. Khim. prem. no.7:406-409 O-N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Butane) (Dehydrogenation)

5(3),5(1)

AUTHORS:

Bushin, A. N., Soldatov, B. Ya., SOV/64-58-7-5/18
Tyuryayev, I. Ya., Troitskaya, T. M., Gurina, P. S.

TITLE:

The Dehydrogenation of n-Butane on a Semiindustrial Plant
With Movable Spherical Catalyst (Degidrirovaniye n-butana
na polupromyshlennoy ustanovke s dvizhushchimsya sharikovym
katalizatorom)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 7, pp 406-409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This type of dehydrogenation was proposed by the Giprokeauchuk.
In the beginning of the investigations I. L. Fridshteyn
participated. The investigation results of the
dehydrogenation of n-butane to butylene (first stage of the
two-stage method of producing the divinyl) as well as of the
dehydrogenation of other paraffin hydrocarbons (propane,
isobutane, isopentane) are given. The investigations were
carried out in the tube reactor with immovable catalyst and an
indirect heat supply (of smoke gases) as well as in the system
with movable spherical catalyst with the circulating catalyst
acting as heat transfer. The second technique was found to be
more favorable and the single disadvantage is mentioned that
the circulating granulated catalyst must have a higher

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